

therefore dismiss the case. Mr. Wotton asked for costs, but His Lordship, in letting the matter of costs stand over, thought the case one wherein costs should not be given, as he thought the plaintiff had been rather hardly dealt with, which was owing to the negligence of the police in not taking the trouble to ascertain the veracity of plaintiff's statement when brought to the charge room.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

A fairly large audience assembled at Bowrington last night to witness the performance at Chiariini's circus. An almost complete change of programme had been advertised and the show was the most enjoyable and varied the company has yet given. The carpet tumbling by the entire company, which followed the overture, showed that Chiariini has a squad of tumblers and somersaults equal to any circus in the world. The elder Mr. Walhalla, Mr. Garnett, and Mr. Lavater Lee, to our way of thinking, carried off the palm for daring and skilful tumbling, but many of the others were close up and amply deserved the applause which was accorded the exhibition. Don José Romano introduced the two young elephants for the first time this season, and put them through their facings in a masterly manner, shewing a marked improvement in his command over these bulky specimens to what he had when last they performed here. Messrs. French and Angelo, the English clowns, gave a very clever exhibition of bat catching which the audience were not slow to appreciate. The two clowns in question are not brilliant orators, in fact their command of pure English is so small that the less they talk the more they shine. However, in the rough and tumble line, bat spinning, and on the trapeze, Messrs. French and Angelo are first rate performers and the public invariably enjoy their performances when they appear in their legitimate business. Mr. Lavater Lee's piroettes on horseback were gracefully executed but it was apparent from the first that his noble steed was suffering from lameness and was simply as stiff as a tree, consequently, the somersaults were dispensed with and Mr. Lee had no chance of showing what a really fine rider he is—when in form and all things fitting. Mr. Gilbert Savory and the fair Mlle. Elise served up the old standing dish of the dancing quakers, and the popularity of this oft-repeated representation may be gathered from the fact that it was vociferously encored and had to be repeated. The Walhalla brothers brought the first part of the programme to a close by an eccentric display of violin-playing, a la the Faust family, which was well received. On resuming the agony the orchestra performed an overture in very good form, reflecting great credit on their conductor, Herr Mehdien, whose efforts in the musical line have been most successful. The skating of the Goodrich family was a decided improvement on their first appearance, the difficult figures executed by Mr. Goodrich being accomplished without a hitch and in a very graceful manner. The concluding act of the skaters caused great amusement, being ludicrous in the extreme and giving a capital idea of what novices in skating have to go through ere they are able to master a difficult art. Signor Chiariini introduced a team of four black stallions, beautiful specimens of the equine race, and put them through a difficult performance by simple word of mouth and sign of whip. The talented Signor and his admirably trained steeds were much applauded and it is not too much to say that this item was the gem of the performance. The Onzalo family repeated their graceful performance on the triple trapets and again came in for well merited applause. Miss Ida Stodday scored a genuine success by her trick-act riding and in this scene Mr. Perry "the Droll" showed powers very far beyond what we had previously thought him capable of. In his funniness Mr. Perry excelled himself, and in his description of a "select" party in which he gave specimens of the singing capabilities of a "young fellah," an old gentleman, and a gushing young lady of the sentimental school, the "droll" member caused unbounded amusement by a display of genuine comedy abilities of a very high order. We are glad to note that Mr. Perry has not taken amiss the slight hint we gave him acent vulgarisms, as an artist of his ability has no need to descend to low buffoonery to keep his audience in a good humour. Mr. Garnet, the boneless man, again gave his neat exhibition of wonderful contortions and the performance was brought to a close with a very laughable, if rather rough sketch entitled "The Mill in Uproar."

We would specially direct attention to the fact that the company will give a performance this evening under the patronage and in the presence of His Excellency, Major-General Sargent, and to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock a grand gala matinee will be given under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir George Bowen and the Government House party, for which a special programme has been arranged. We hope to see crowded houses on both occasions.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

There have been for centuries doubts as to the correctness of the accepted calculation of the Christian era. Some learned historians cannot agree whether Christ was born in the year 747, 749, or 754, counting from the foundation of Rome. Recently Professor Sattler, of Munich, has published an essay in which he tries to reconcile the testimony of the evangelists with the other historical data on this point. He has examined four copper coins, newly discovered, which were struck in the reign of Herod Antipas, one of the sons of Herod the Great; and he comes to the conclusion that Christ was born not 754, but 749 years after the foundation of Rome, and therefore that the present year is 1888 instead of 1884. This opinion the professor tries to corroborate by the testimony of the evangelists.

According to St. Matthew, Jesus was born toward the end of the reign of Herod the Great, and when that king died, Jesus was yet a little child. According to St. Luke, Jesus was born in the year in which, by virtue of a decree of Augustus Caesar, Cyrenius, Governor of Syria, made the first census of Judea. Again, St.

Luke says that St. John began to baptise in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, and in that year baptised Jesus, who was then thirty years of age. As to the first testimony there can be no misunderstanding. Christ, being born in 749, was of course yet a babe in 750, when Herod died. But the other testimony needs some explanation. From the *breviaryum imperii* (census of the empire) which was added to the will of Augustus Caesar, it is evident that a thorough census of the countries that compose the Roman Empire must have been made. In fact Augustus had three censuses of his empire made, namely, in 726, 746, and 766. As St. Luke says that in Judea the first census was made during the reign of Herod, the census must have been ordered in 746. Probably the census was begun in Judea in 747, and Professor Sattler thinks it was not made in Jerusalem earlier than 749. He finds that the four coins enable him to make clear the testimony of the evangelists as to the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius. Though Augustus died on August 19, 767, yet the beginning of the reign of Tiberius must be counted a year and a half earlier (February, 766), when he was appointed co-regent. Therefore the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius falls in 780, when St. John baptised Jesus, who was then about thirty years of age.

An evangelist says that Christ began to preach forty-six years after the Temple at Jerusalem was built by Herod. Now, it is known that the building of the Temple was begun eighteen years after Herod was appointed by the Roman Senate as regent of Judea, or in the year 734 from the foundation of Rome. Adding forty-six to that year, it gives 780 as the year in which Christ began to preach.

If all these calculations of Professor Sattler are correct, then the Christian era began five years earlier than is usually supposed, making the current year 1888 instead of 1883. N.Y. Sun.

THE NECESSITY OF INCREASING THE JAPANESE-MERCANTILE MARINE.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

Some persons have made a foolish statement to the effect that there are in the empire 312 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 12,463 tons, and these afford quite sufficient facilities for marine-transport; therefore, it is not necessary for us to increase our mercantile marine. We know full well that this statement has been made with the object of promoting some private interests. Practical observation justifies us in saying that the ships possessed by our country are insufficient for the development of the trade, and as we have always been desirous of increasing the number of vessels, we did not hesitate to advocate the organization of the Union Shipping Company when it was first mooted. Recent information regarding the accident to the *Kouge Maru* confirms our statement that we are short of ships, and makes us hope more than ever that the Mitsu Bishi Company, the Union Shipping Company and all individual shipowners, will do their best to increase their fleets. Our readers are aware that the steamer *Kouge Maru*, belonging to the Public Works Department, damaged her screw on the coast of Choshi on the 17th ultimo, and was taken in tow by the *Kuishi Kan* and brought into the Bay of Yedo the following day. It is worthy of notice that on the previous day the Public Works Department, having received news of the accident, requested the Mitsu Bishi Company to send a steamer to assist the *Kouge Maru*, but unfortunately the Company could not comply. The public may be inclined to think it strange that such a large company as the Mitsu Bishi could not lend a ship for such a purpose, but the report of the Company fully convinces us that they really had no ship available at the time. Tokio is the capital of the Empire, and in the Bay of Yedo there are always plenty of ships at anchor. One would think that it would be very easy to charter a few of them whenever they might be required, but such is not the case. It is so difficult to obtain a vessel in the most important harbour of the Empire, where the Mitsu Bishi Company, which is acknowledged to have a monopoly of the carrying service of the country, has its head-quarters, how much greater must the inconvenience be in the localities where only petty companies and private shipowners exist. It was simply owing to calm weather and the timely assistance of the *Kuishi Kan* that the *Kouge Maru* was brought into port with only the loss of her screw. There is no doubt that had it not been for these fortunate circumstances the ship must have been seriously damaged. We do not for an instant pretend to say that any fault attaches to the Mitsu Bishi Company, because they were unable to despatch a ship on the 17th ultimo. The Mitsu Bishi is simply a commercial firm, and keeping profits in view, we must praise the judicious manner in which it is managed so as to have no ship unemployed. It must be clearly understood that it is not our intention to impute any blame to the Company. But the fact that the Mitsu Bishi, which is by far the largest of our maritime establishments, has not a ship to spare in a case of emergency, proves that the number of vessels in the Empire is insufficient, and totally inadequate to meet our requirements. Hence we assert that it is necessary for us to adopt measures for the enlargement of our mercantile marine. —*Japan Mail*.

WHAT FREE TRADE HAS DONE FOR IRELAND.

If it were represented to John Bright and the other leaders of the British Free Trade party that the revolutionary condition of Ireland was directly traceable to British fiscal policy, no feeling, in all probability, but that of amazement would take possession of these statesmen, but for all that a very strong argument can be put forward to sustain that view of the case. In attempting to settle the land question by a process which seriously interferes with the tenure of real property, it may be asserted that Mr. Gladstone was dealing rather with the symptom than the disease. Land is coveted in Ireland more earnestly than anywhere else, for ordinarily it is only out of land that a living can be made. The whole struggle for life is connected directly with agriculture. There are no manufactures of consequence in Ireland. There is none of the varied industry which gives employment to such vast numbers in England. There is as a result no way of gaining a living except by the cultivation of a small patch of land, which in consequence of the intensity of the contest, is let at a rack rent. There are no manufactures to a large extent because England in years past extirpated them to benefit herself.

The English policy of the last century was to force all her dependencies to expand in the precise manner that would be most beneficial to her. She looked upon them much in the same light as a man does on his kitchen garden. The things were to be grown in them and the industry was to be followed which would be most beneficial to England herself. This policy was rigidly carried out in Ireland. Industries were deliberately destroyed whenever they competed with England. The application of the same policy to the American colonies produced the Revolution, which overthrew British power here. It

was proposed to do with them exactly what had been done in Ireland. But the hardy colonists, separated however, by an ocean, and not a narrow sea, refused to be stunted or dwarfed in their growth. They expected to develop themselves in accordance with their environments, without regard to distant interests.

The success of the American revolution wrought a complete change in British colonial policy. The other colonies have since been allowed to grow up pretty much as they please. Canada makes her tariff against the whole world, the mother country included. The Australian colonies, when gold production began to give out, found that they could not get along unless they protected their own industries. Many of their tariffs now are more highly prohibitory than ours. They fence off England as well as all other countries. Before they adopted that course there was scarcely any employment for the rising generation. Almost everything was brought down to sheep breeding. This is always the case in countries which have no varied industry, and whose sole employment is the raising of the great staples. It is true that England is not now making any regulations to supersede Irish manufactures and Irish commerce. There was a time when Ireland was not allowed to trade with any other country than England. But this is not the case now. Irish manufactures are not suppressed by law, but they cannot rise for all that. The reason is that England has acquired the skill and the capital and no direct competition is possible. According to the reports of our Consuls, bills of exchange on foreign countries are rarely now drawn directly in Ireland. The English financial system has absorbed that of the smaller island.

If this statement of the case be correct, Mr. Gladstone, by his land act, was only dealing with a symptom as above stated, of the disease, and not the disease itself. The people of Ireland will cease to engage in a death struggle for the land, when they have other and remunerative employments. But they cannot secure these employments unless they have the privilege of preventing competition from England until they get on their legs, so to speak. If they had the same measure of freedom extended to Canada, the Australian colonies, and the other dependencies of England, a very different condition of things might soon be brought about. In other lands, where they have the chance, they have shown that they have the energy and grit to rise.

Political economy is often regarded as a dreamy sort of science of not much practical value. This may have been the case so long as it was confined to mere speculation. But its canons are now being tested by the actual facts of national life. Nations have gone down or, have been crippled, not so much by deterioration, moral or physical, but because of mistakes in relation to their true interests. Rome ceased to be mistress of the world when there was no longer a world which she could plunder to keep herself up. The moral decay which ensued was an effect and not a cause. The aspiration of Ireland to develop in her own way her own industries, goes by various names. The conventional term at present is Home Rule. It does not appear to have been clearly defined anywhere. There is not now much chance that it will be conceded, at least, in the form in which it would be sure to be attended with success. The commercial and manufacturing interests of England will not readily consent to such a policy. That they are the paramount power, is proved by the fact that Mr. Gladstone preferred to attack the land, which belongs mostly to the nobility, than to take any steps that might circumscribe trade. If Ireland were accorded as much free action in commercial and manufacturing directions as the small colony of British Columbia enjoyed before, in what appears to be an evil hour, it became incorporated with the Dominion of Canada, there would in all probability, be an end of the Irish trouble.

Ireland is dying of British free trade, more than anything else. What she needs most is fiscal legislation to foster her own industries—in other words, the protection which has done so much for the United States; and which has since been found to be essential to the prosperity of English colonies elsewhere. Adam Smith was the apostle of the English shopkeeper. No other nation at the moment recognises him as a true industrial teacher. England herself only partially acknowledges him. She took no notice of him at all until she found that he was in a condition to turn his doctrines to account. We may become free traders by ourselves, but not until we are satisfied that we can capture the general markets of the world.—*S. F. Bulletin*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Iphigenia*, with the next French mail, passed Cape St. James on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 9:30 a.m., and is due here on the 30th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The two direct steamers, with the Indian mails, left Calcutta on the morning of the 17th instant, and are due here on or about the 4th proxime.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 13th proxime.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. R. steamer *Iphigenia* left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 30th.

The Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamer *Taichow* left Glasgow on the 17th May, and may be expected to arrive here about the 4th July.

The steamer *Janice* left Sydney for this port, via Queensland Ports and Port Darwin, on the 27th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 24th July.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship.

"AMERIQUE."

Jouve, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 26th proxime.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1883. [505]

NATURE'S DISINFECTANT. SANITAS JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

SANITAS POWDER and FLUID, and various other ARTICLES prepared by the SANITAS COMPANY.

Apply to

E. E. DE SOUZA,

14, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1883. [510]

To-day's Advertisements.

Intimations.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....Tls. 300,000
IN 6,000 SHARES OF Tls. 50 EACH.

1,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED IN PART PAYMENT
TO THE VENDORS, AND THE BALANCE
IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

Payments:—Tls. 10 per Share on Application;
Tls. 15 per Share on Allotment; Tls. 25 per
Share Three Months after Allotment.

Where no Allotment is made the
deposit will be returned in full.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

E. W. LEMARCHAND, Esq. E. W. RICE, Esq.
J. S. EZERIEL, Esq. P. W. GALLIE, Esq.
JOHN MURKIS, Esq. G. MCBAIN, Esq.

BANKERS:

THE AGRA BANK LIMITED.

LEGAL ADVISER:

R. E. WATENWRIGHT, Esq.

AUDITOR:

GEO. R. CORNER, Esq.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of

acquiring, developing and largely increasing

the business of Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ,

and of conducting the same, so far as the Share-

holders are concerned, upon the Co-operative

principle. With this view the Provisional Com-

mittee have arranged to acquire the leasehold

store and premises in the Nanking and Szechuen

Roads and the freehold manufactory and godown in

the Yuen-Ming-Yuen and Soochow Roads,

together with the plant, machinery, fixtures,

stock-in-trade and goodwill of the Firm's business,

upon very advantageous terms.

The following are the principal departments

of the business as at present carried on, viz.—

Household and General Stores, Wines, Spirits

and other liquors, Bakery, Tailoring and Gentle-

men's' Outfitting, Drapery, Ladies' and Children's' Outfitting, Fancy Goods, Furnishing and

General Upholstery.

Each branch of the business is in good work-

ing order, and well provided with all requisite

fixtures and plant, while the stock is large and

suitable, and the present staff of assistants is

thoroughly well qualified.

To aid production in the furniture factory,

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY MEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS

OF
AERATED WATER,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI,

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHEW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1883.

THE public are complaining, and very properly complaining we think, that they should be compelled at great personal trouble and inconvenience, and at considerable additional expense, to travel nightly to Bowrington, to see the marvels of Signor Chiarini's world renowned Italian Circus, when the Public Recreation Ground in the centre of the city is available for this grand exhibition. It is urged that, altogether apart from Signor Chiarini's claims to be liberally dealt with, the public convenience was entitled to special consideration. Ten years ago the Signor was granted the use of this Cricket Ground, as it is generally called, and it is fairly enough argued that, as on that occasion the turf sustained no injury, and there were no other complaints made, no tangible and fair grounds existed for refusing the privilege a year ago, and also at the present time.

Last year when Signor Chiarini's business agent applied for the use of the Cricket Ground, he offered to deposit the sum of \$1,000 as a guarantee to leave the place in exactly the same condition as he found it, and further agreed to pay a very handsome rental. The authorities of the Hongkong Cricket Club, when courteously applied to, raised no objections, and it was understood that on their recommendation Mr. W. H. Marsh, who was then administering the affairs of the Colony, would accede to the request. However, there were wheels within wheels. The Cricket Club authorities, although they spoke fairly enough to Mr. Wilson, the agent, would appear to have been divided in their opinions. And as a consequence what they pretended to give with one hand they took back with the other. It was hinted to the Administrator by a well known cricketer, who at that time held a subordinate position in His Excellency's office, that the committee of the Cricket Club would not be sorry if their recommendation were ignored, and the request of Chiarini's agent refused.

And refused it was—on the sole pretence that the military might require the use of the ground. A few weeks ago, Signor Agnati, general agent for the circus, again applied to the Government for the use of the Cricket Ground, and received a refusal on the dual grounds that the Cricket Club authorities objected, and the military might require the ground.

Let us dispose of the latter reason first. There is no probability whatever that the Parade Ground will be found too small for drilling the present garrison of Hongkong. During the last seven years we have seen

the barriers separating the two enclosures removed on three or four occasions; but in no single instance was there any necessity for such a thing. This reason is therefore a mere sham. The objections of the Cricket Club authorities is even more ludicrous. They have no power, no right to object. So long as Signor Agnati guaranteed not to injure the ground, it was to their interest to win the favor of the community by making every possible concession likely to benefit the public. There can be no denying that to the Cricket Club is mainly due the credit for having our pretty little ground in such splendid condition, and as we are an ardent votary of the manly game we should regret to see the true interests of cricket, or of the Club of which we form a unit, in the slightest degree prejudiced. However, we are bound to consider public rights before private interests. As we have several times stated, the Cricket Ground was originally laid out as a public recreation ground for the community, and consequently the vested rights of the Cricket Club are only imaginary, or exist on sufferance.

It appears this question must have been raised in some way or other nearly twenty years ago. At all events, on the 10th October, 1866, Mr. W. B. Mercer, Colonial Secretary of Hongkong wrote as follows:

"H. E. The Governor has been in full receipt of your communication on this subject and finds that the ground in question was leveled at the expense of the Colony, and with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State appropriated to the recreation of the public, and that the Club has been allowed to use it at the expense of keeping the ground in order, there has been a tacit understanding that they should not interfere.

"The question attached was that the Garrison might use it on occasions when paraded in such numbers that the ordinary ground would not suffice.

"The Hongkong Cricket Club has no more right to the ground than the General Public, and as the Club has for many years been at the expense of keeping the ground in order, there has been a tacit understanding that they should not interfere.

"At the same time the Club has no right to make any charge for the use of the ground, which belongs solely and entirely to the Government of this Colony."

The above official document should set all doubts at rest as to the conditions under which the Public Recreation Ground is held by the Hongkong Cricket Club. And we submit that, as the public have willingly surrendered their rights and privileges, in the interests of cricket, to a section of the community, as a matter of courtesy both the Government and Club committee should have been ready to make such a concession to the interests of the public, as granting the use of the ground to Signor Chiarini undoubtedly would have been. What would have been manifestly to the public advantage has been refused on two separate occasions for reasons which, to say the least, are paltry and insufficient. The losers by what can only be characterised as exclusive selfishness are the general public and Signor Chiarini. It is now an open question whether it would not be advisable for the public to practically assert their rights to the recreation ground which was paid for out of the funds of the Colony, and specially allotted to the community by Her Majesty's Secretary of State! Hongkong has been governed for the benefit and in the interests of a special class quite long enough. We would direct Sir George Bowring to the promises he made in his address in the Council Chamber after taking the oaths the day he first arrived in the Colony, and ask if in this small matter of the Cricket Ground he has carried out the principle he then advocated with such forcible eloquence!

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHOLERA AT DAMIETTA.
LONDON, 27th June.
The cholera is spreading and many persons are leaving Egypt in consequence.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SOON Holland publishers have begun printing their publications in blue ink on light green paper, which it is stated gives great relief to the eyes of the reader.

A STATISTICIAN has recently computed that the chance of being murdered in Rome and England are as 237 to 1. In Rome there is a homicide to every 750 inhabitants; in England, one to every 175,000.

INDUCTIVE reasoning: Mr. William Doodle— "Yes, Miss Frost, I always wear gloves at night; they make ones hands so soft." Miss Frost—"Ah! and do you sleep with your hat on?"

LADIES, of rank in the last century did not know how to spell very well. Lady Stratford wrote of the dictate struggle of her favorite dog, "poor charming Fubs" as follows: "As it leved so dyed, full of lov, leening its head in my bosom, never offered to snap at any body in its horrid torter, but nussle its head to us and look earnestly upon me and Sue, whoe cryed for thre days as if it had been for a childe or husband."

UN-AWONG, a dyer, appeared before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of an attempt at larceny. Fung Awan, a cook in the employ of Tang Awat, in Queen's Road West, stated that at 5 p.m. yesterday he was cooking some rice in the kitchen when the defendant came to see the house coolies who were all out. He saw Mr. Fung, with the keys produced, opening his master's press which contained clothing and other things, so he arrested the enterprising party and had him locked up. The culprit said he did not make any attempt to open the press. He was simply smoking at the time, when he was arrested on a false charge. Mr. Wodehouse provided the thief with a six weeks' spell.

Let us dispose of the latter reason first. There is no probability whatever that the Parade Ground will be found too small for drilling the present garrison of Hongkong. During the last seven years we have seen

In the case of Goncalves v. Mohamed Jan, reported at length in our columns, the question as to "costs" on the "application of the attorney for the defendant, came before Mr. Justice Russell this morning, but they were not allowed by his Lordship.

The Spanish Government has agreed to pay the indemnity for damages done to property in Cuba in which American citizens were interested, and an appropriation of \$250,000 will be inserted in the Cuban budget, that being the unpaid balance of the award made by the Washington Commission.

In Chicago, Sam Lee, a Chinaman, wishing to link his fortunes with Mary Statkey, a German girl, applied for a marriage license. Before Sam was sworn the clerk asked him if he believed in God. "Believe God? You bette I believe," was the answer, and the license was accordingly given him.

NEW YORK'S "best society" now cut their own bread at the table on a plate made of wood from the Holy Land, and with a knife purchased in Damascus, except on great occasions when the eldest daughter, just from Vassar, makes the bread herself. Then it is placed on a slab of marble from Italy and cut with an axe from the woodshed.

SLAVERY would still seem to exist in the United States. It is stated that a large traffic in babies is carried on in New York in an underground way by persons not over respectable. Of course the children are usually illegitimate, and the parents hire women to take them, advertise "for adoption," and give them to applicants. One woman visited by a reporter seemed to keep a regular stock on hand, said she had been in the business thirty years, and had in that time disposed of several thousand babies.

"Tell me, good editor," quoth she, "Tell me with words of truth, Have you not room for a poem, Written by me on 'Youth'?"

"Yes," said the editor kindly, "Plenty of room, my lass, In the large wicker basket Which, going out, you'll pass."

"Come up again, fair maiden, Come when the rose-buds fall, Then we will have a larger Basket out in the hall."

UNDER the heading "Oh for a Little Quietude" a correspondent who signs himself "Quietness," writes to the *Daily Press*:—"I beg for a small space in your columns to express the hope that in the absence of Captain Deane, the Acting Captain-Superintendent, Mr. G. Horspool will maintain his previous good reputation for attending to complaints by aggrieved residents and giving a look to Peddar's Hill. In this neighbourhood there is no quietness either in the night or during the day, and insinuates that rows are of constant occurrence. From the wretched character of his English composition we assume "Quietness" to be either a person or a schoolmaster. We also assume that he has read the touching history of Sapphira, and cannot help expressing our regret that such a good person should be following so closely in the footsteps of that infamous perverter of truth. As our headquarters are in Peddar's Hill we can claim to speak with some degree of authority on the matters complained of. That compact little colony affords a residence for some seven or eight different families, numbering with children and servants probably over a hundred persons in all. In front of the entrance is a vacant space of ground where the youngsters, with their companions from other districts, frequently meet during the afternoon and early part of the evening for innocent recreation. The servants' quarters being on the outside of the hill on which the houses are built, the Chinese domestics are in the habit of sitting near the gateway and conversing with each other. During the day there is considerable traffic on Peddar's Hill in connection with our office, and signs of busy life are always visible between the hours of 3 and 5 in the afternoon when the *Telegraph* is being printed. A well-known veteran sportsman has an admirably kept stable, with four ponies and a very good looking cow, at the eastern side of the gateway, and there are about a dozen watch-dogs on the hill. But it is grossly untrue to say that there is no quietness in the neighbourhood "in the night or during the day." As a matter of fact Peddar's Hill is about the quietest place in the central district. We have been here for over two years and never saw or heard of any uproar, or any necessity for police interference to suppress rows or preserve order. We may set the mind of "Quietness" at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as

The Hongkong Telegraph.

30 JUN 1883
SUPREME COURT

NO. 442.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1883.

SIX-DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
30 per cent.
they can be readily attached to ordinary
Gasoliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU
STANDS.
HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME
CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOE'S-NONPAREIL-KEROSINE, 150
Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW-YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE-ON-TAI-INSURANCE-COMPANY
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33

RESERVE FUND..... \$70,858.27

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq..... Lee Yat LAU, Esq.
LO YEOO MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE-RISKS on GOODS &c, taken
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [601]

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts
of the world.

For further information apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE..... Tls. 250,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st..... Tls. 968,235.56

March, 1883. [461]

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq. Chairman.

C. LUCAS, Esq. W. M. MEYERINKE, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as
MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT
at this Port under the name of PO SHUN

YANG HONG 177
CHEONG QUAN SANG

CHOO YUNE STREET,
Street 177
Canton, 1st June, 1883. [147]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.

The Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,

the 30th June, 1883, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Buildings formerly known as the
"HOTEL DE L'UNIVERSITE."

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising—

SITTING, DINING and BED ROOM
FURNITURE, PICTURES, MIRRORS,
CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE,
&c., &c., &c.

Also,
A VERY GOOD BILLIARD TABLE and
HARMONIUM.

The above will be on view on FRIDAY
morning.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary:
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [506]

Intimations.

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX GLENFALLOCH."

NEW FOULARD and BROCHI SILKS.
Brown and Green SILK LAVENTINE for Re-
covering UMBRELLAS.

NEW WHITE DRESS MATERIALS in Great
Variety.

EGYPTIAN and VICTORIA LAWNS.
DRESS SATEENS in every Colour.

White Swiss Checked DRESS MUSLINS.

Boys' GALATEA, HOLLAND, DRILL, and
FLANNEL Washing Suits in every size.

Ladies' FANCY POMPADOUR COSTUMES.
Needleworks and INSERTION to Match
all Widths.

Black and Coloured SILK MITTS.

CHEAP VALENCIENNES LACES.

An entirely new Stock of Ladies' UMBRELLAS.

VICTORIA MUSIC BOOKS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PEAR'S SOAP.

&c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [249]

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AND HAVE NOW ON VIEW, A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR

OLEOGRAPHS

IN MASSIVE GILT FRAMES

OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, EMBRACING SECULAR AND SACRED SUBJECTS
FROM PICTURES BY THE GREAT ARTISTS.

SUBJECTS.

THE MADONNA AND CHILD—AFTER
RAFFAELLO.

THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS—
AFTER REUBENS.

THE DEER'S BATING GROUND.
THE CHICKEN'S SERMON.

WIDE AWAKE.

ANGEL'S OFFERING.

LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE.

BEATRICE CENCI.

DAVID AND THE LION.

SPRING.

AN ANATOMICAL LESSON—AFTER
REMBRANDT.

REMBRANDT AND HIS WIFE.

OUR DARLING.

DREAM ON.

DORTRECH.

EVENING SCHOOL.

GERMAN LANDSCAPE.

SHAKESPEARE'S BEATRICE.

IN THE FIELDS.

THE RABBITS. GODESBERG.

WINTER.

THE FLOWER SELLER.

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

THE OLD WOMAN AND THE SHOE.

MORNING JOY.

ST. NICHOLAS EVE.

LOST IN THE PRAIRIE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A FEW COPIES ONLY OF MR. COLOUHOUN'S NEW BOOK,

"ACROSS CHRYSSIE"

WILL ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

Intending Purchasers should Register their orders AT ONCE to Secure Copies.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER

(TO)

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MEERSCHAUM-CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.

FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES: Very Cheap.

THIN OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,

at a Cheaper Rate than can be laid down from London.

LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, AND COMMERCIAL REQUISITES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW BOOKS.

A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE and SEASIDE LIBRARIES.

WALSH'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN and RIFLE.

WHO'S WHO?

STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.

GILDER'S ICE PACK AND TUNDRA.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS AND

MARKEERS.

BEZIQUE.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th June,